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Dissipation

DATA EVALUATION RECORD

STUDY 3

CHEM 053201

Methyl Bromide

§164-1

FORMULATION--90--FORMULATION NOT IDENTIFIED

STUDY ID 00013173

Abdalla, N., D.J. Raski, B. Lear, et al. 1972. Distribution of methyl bromide in soils treated for nematode control in replant vineyards. Unpublished study received Oct. 3, 1973 under 5785-EX-26; prepared by Univ. of California--Davis, Dept. of Nematology, submitted by Great Lakes Chemical Corp., West Lafayette, IN; CDL:210143-C.

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AUG | 5 1990

This study was previously reviewed by Dynamac in 1985. A copy of the review is included in this document because it provides useful information for the ground water assessment; the study was not reevaluated because no new information has been provided to date in response to the previous review.

CONCLUSIONS:

Field Dissipation - Terrestrial

- 1. This study cannot be used to fulfill data requirements.
- 2. Methyl bromide, at 136.2-363.2 kg/ha, dissipated with half-lives of <3 to <7 days at a 1oot sampling depth from field plots in California. Concentrations of methyl bromide were wer at all sampling intervals and soil depths when applied without a polyethylene cover. Concentrations at the 4- to 8-foot depths generally increased while the polyethylene covers were in place.

3. This study is scientifically sound, but does not meet Subdivision N guidelines for the following reasons:

complete field test data, including meteorological data and application procedures, were not provided;

the test soils were not completely characterized;

the test substance was not characterized; and

the plots at the St. Helena site were not sampled until 4 days posttreatment.

4. After application, methyl bromide was found at soil depths of up to 8 feet. Therefore, methyl bromide is sufficiently mobile to contaminate ground water.

METHODOLOGY:

Fallow and Sudan grass-covered field plots (Table 1) located in California were treated with methyl bromide (test substance uncharacterized) at 136.2-363.2 kg/ha. In several of the plots, the methyl bromide was applied under a polyethylene cover; one plot was lightly sealed with water after treatment; the remaining plots were not covered (details of the experimental procedures are given in Tables 2-7). Samples were collected at soil depths up to 8 feet at various intervals up to 21 days posttreatment using stainless steel sampling probes. The soil was analyzed for methyl bromide using GC.

DATA SUMMARY:

Methyl bromide, at 136.2-363.2 kg/ha, dissipated rapidly from the 1-foot sampling depth of all field plots (Tables 2-7). Concentrations at all depths were appreciably lower when methyl bromide was applied without a polyethylene cover. While the covers were in place, methyl bromide concentrations at lower soil depths generally increased. There was no appreciable difference in methyl bromide dissipation between fallow or grass-covered plots.

COMMENTS:

- 1. Field test data, including application procedures and meteorological data, were not provided.
- 2. The test substance was not characterized. Complete soil characteristics, such as organic matter content, pH, and CEC, were not reported.
- 3. No preapplication soil samples were taken, and soil samples were not taken from plots at the St. Helena site that were treated at 181.6 and 272.4 kg/ha until 4 days after treatment.
- 4. It could not be determined whether application rates were given as kilograms of product or kilograms of active ingredient per hectare.
- 5. The reported concentrations of methyl bromide in soil (ppm) represent the amount of methyl bromide gas in a volume of soil air space.

TABLES/FIGURES

Table 1. Soil characteristics.

Plot location	Soil type	Sand	Silt %	Clay
St. Helena	Sandy clay loam	53.0	25.5	21.5
Delanoa	Sandy loam	74.0	18.0	8.0
Arvin	Sandy loam	63.0	24.0	13.0
Lodi	Sandy loam	73.0	15.0	11.0
Delano	Sandy loam	62.0	24.5	14.5

 $^{^{\}mathrm{a}}$ Two of the six field plots were in this location.

Table 2. Methyl bromide concentrations (ppm) in soil (St. Helena, California) treated at 136.2-363.2 kg/ha.a

		136.2 kg/ha				181.6	kg/ha			272.4 kg/ha					363.2 kg/ha				
Sampling depth								Samplin	ig interva	l (day	s)								
(feet)	1	4	8	14	. 4	6	11	14	4	6	11	14		1	4	8	14		
					•		Suda	an grass	covered	areab									
1	2700	1000	200	50	1350	850	200	100	1300	1000	200	100		7600	2700	1200	600		
4	4800	2500	900	250	4050	2850	1000	500	3800	3300	1300	700		5300	2750	1400	600		
6	1500	1700	800	200	5000	3800	1700	1200	3700	3500	1700	1200		3200	6000	3500	2000		
8	300	700	600	300	4000	3400	1800	1300	1900	2100	1800	1600		1200	5000	4000	3000		
								<u>Fa</u>	allow area	b									
1	2100	800	100	50	1100	500	50	30	700	300	70	60		3100	800	150	100		
4	4050	2300	1100	200	1750	1450	500	200	1800	1300	200	100		4400	1900	1400	700		
6	1950	2000	1000	400	1700	1500	900	600	2100	1900	900	500		900	3000	2600	1600		
8	300	800	800	450	1650	1600	1000	700	3000	3000	1950	1400		800	4000	3600	2300		

a Field plot (~2.02 ha) divided into eight subplots, half of which were planted to Sudan grass prior to treatment with methyl bromide at a soil depth of 61 cm (2 feet).

b Methyl bromide was applied under polyethylene cover.

Table 3. Methyl bromide concentrations (ppm) in soil (Delano, California) treated 136.2 and 181.6 kg/ha.a

		136	.2 kg/h	ab	1	81.6 k	g/ha ^b	·	181.6 kg/ha ^C				
Sampling		Sampling interval (days)											
depth (feet)	1	3	11	19	1	3	11	74	1	3	11	19	
1	4750	2550	700	100	6050	2600	700	100	1200	700	100	0	
4	3700	2800	800	250	3700	3600	900	•	1650	1300	200	50	
6	1600	2350	900	300	1400	2600	1100	400	400	500	250	50	
8	900	1650	1100	400	150	1400	1300	600	150	200	250	150	

^a Field plot (1.03 ha) planted to Sudan grass prior to treatment with methyl bromide at a soil depth of 61 cm (2 feet).

b Methyl bromide applied under polyethylene cover; tarp removed after 11 days.

c No cover.

Table 4. Methyl bromide concentrations (ppm) in soil (Arvin, California) treated at 181.6 and 272.4 kg/ha.a

	18:	1.6 kg/l	hab	181.6 kg/ha ^C			27.4 kg/hab			272.4 kg/ha ^C			181.kg/had		
Sampling	- <u>-</u>						Sampling	interval	(days)						
depth (feet)	1	3	16	1	3	16	1	3	16	1	3	16	1	. 3	16
1	2100	800	100	2200	700	50	3500	950	100	2850	800	100	6350	2700	400
4	2900	1500	150	2500	1600	150	4650	250	300	4300	2500	300	3850	3500	700
6	1000	1350	200	500	1200	200	1300	1950	400	1600	2000	400	1500	2350	900
. 8	150	700	250	100	550	250	200	1100	500	200	950	450	200	1300	900

a Fallow field plot (5.05 ha) treated with methyl bromide at a soil depth of 61 cm (2 feet).

b Light water seal applied after treatment.

C No cover.

 $^{^{\}rm d}$ Methyl bromide applied under polyethylene cover.

Table 5. Methyl bromide concentrations (ppm) in soil (Lodi, California) treated at 136.2 and 181.6 kg/ha.a

Sampling depth (feet)	:	136.2 kg	/ha ^b	9		181.6 kg	g/ha ^b	·
			Samp1	ling interval	al (days)		-	
	_11	3	7	21	1	3	7	21
1	4400	3000	1500	50	9100	4200	2100	300
4	1850	2250	1950	350	3000	4300	2750	450
6	100	700	1100	400	150	1050	1600	650
8	10	100	450	450	20	400	950	750

^a Fallow field plot (2.26 ha) treated with methyl bromide at a soil depth of 61 cm (2 feet).

b Methyl bromide applied under polyethylene cover.

Table 6. Methyl bromide concentrations (ppm) in soil (Delano, California) treated at 136.2-272.4 kg/ha.ab

		136.2 kg/ha			181.6 kg/ha			227.0 kg/ha				272.4 kg/ha				
Sampling		Sampling interval (days)														
depth) (feet	1	3	7	14	1	. 3	7	14	1	3	7	14	1	3	1	14
. <u>1</u>	2850	600	180	10	4950	1150	250	50	5250	1200	400	60	7250	1200	400	50
4	1550	1950	700	150	1000	2200	850	150	4000	3550	1500	350	3800	4050	1500	400
6	550	1100	800	300	200	950	850	300	850	3000	1500	550	700	3000	1700	600
. 8	50	400	600	300	30	400	500	250	50	700	800	500	30	800	1300	700

a Fallow field plot (1.35 ha) treated with methyl bromide at a soil depth of 76-81 cm (2.502.7 feet).

b No cover.

Table 7. Methyl bromide concentrations (ppm) in soil (Delano, California treated at 181.6 kg/ha.a

Sampling		Covered				Not cover	ed			
depth (feet)			Samp1	ing interval	l (days)					
	1	3	7		1	3	7			
Surfaceb	6600	300	430							
0.25	7100	1100	100		550	250	200			
0.5	6200	3100	1200		2300	1300	1200			
1	8500	4400	2900		4100	. 20	1800			
2	9400	5400	3700		4900	2500	2300			

 $^{^{\}rm a}$ Fallow field plot (3.3 ha) treated with methyl bromide at a soil depth of 71-76 cm (2.3-2.5 feet).

b GC reading taken between the polyethylene cover and the soil surface.

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GASE GS0335 METHYL BROMIDE STUDY 3 PM PM# 03/23/84 CHEM 053201 Methyl Bromide DISC 30 TOPIC 0505 BRANCH EFB FORMULATION 90 - FORMULATION NOT IDENTIFIED FICHE/MASTER ID 00013173 CONTENT CAT 01 Abdalla, N., D.J. Raski, B. Lear, et al. 1972. Distribution of methyl bromide in soils treated for nematode control in replant vineyards. Unpublished study received Oct. 3, 1973 under 5785-EX-26; prepared by Univ. of California--Davis, Dept. of Nematology, submitted by Great Lakes Chemical Corp., West Lafayette, IN; CDL:210143-C. SUBST. CLASS = S. ______ DIRECT RVW TIME = 5 1/2 (MH) START-DATE REVIEWED BY: L. Lewis TITLE: Staff Scientist ORG: Dynamac Corp., Enviro Control Division, Rockville, MD TEL: 468-2500 SIGNATURE: X Lewis DATE: May 15, 1985 APPROVED BY: TITLE: ORG: TEL: SIGNATURE: DATE:

CONCLUSIONS:

Field Dissipation - Terrestrial

- This study is scientifically valid.
- 2. Methyl bromide (test substance uncharacterized), at 136.2-363.2 kg/ha, dissipated from field plots in California with half-lives ranging from <3 to <7 days at a 1-foot sampling depth. Concentrations of methyl bromide were lower at all sampling intervals and soil depths when applied without a polyethylene cover. Concentrations at the 4- to 8-foot depths generally increased while the polyethylene covers were in place.
- 3. This study does not fulfill EPA Data Requirements for Registering Pesticides because the test substance was not characterized, complete field test data were not provided, the test soils were not completely characterized, rainfall and irrigation amounts were not reported, and the formation and decline of degradates was not addressed.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

Six field plots (Table 1) located in California were treated with methyl bromide (test substance uncharacterized, source unspecified) at 136.2-363.2 kg/ha, with and without polyethylene covers. Details of the experimental procedures are given in Tables 2-7. Methyl bromide concentrations at soil depths up to 8 feet were determined at various intervals by GC using stainless steel sampling probes.

REPORTED RESULTS:

Methyl bromide dissipated rapidly from the 1-foot sampling depth of all field plots (Tables 2-7). Concentrations at all depths were appreciably lower when methyl bromide was applied without a polyethylene cover. While the covers were in place, methyl bromide concentrations at lower soil depths generally increased. There was no appreciable difference in methyl bromide dissipation when applied to fallow or grass-covered plots.

DISCUSSION:

- 1. The test substance was not characterized.
- 2. Complete soil characteristics, such as pH, organic matter content, and CEC, were not provided.
- 3. No preapplication soil samples were taken, and samples were not taken from St. Helena field plots treated at 181.6 and 272.4 kg/ha until 4 days after treatment.
- 4. Field test data, including slope of test site, depth to water table, and soil and air temperatures, were not provided.
- 5. It could not be determined whether application rates were given as kilograms of product or kilograms of active ingredient per hectare.
- 6. Meteorological data were not provided.
- 7. The formation and decline of degradates was not addressed.
- 8. Reported concentrations of methyl bromide in soil (ppm) represent the amount of methyl bromide gas in a volume of air.